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Sully invents not merely ideas, he invents his "facts." Sully has much to say of an alleged interview with Elizabeth at Dover in September, 1601, and of the part she played in forming the "Great Design." Now it has been conclusively proved that no such interview ever took place. The itinerary of Elizabeth for the whole month of September is known, and she was not at Dover at all at the time alleged. His trip to England took place in Sully's own brain only. Space does not permit further demonstration. The reader is referred to the elaborate series of critical articles upon the *Oeconomies royales* by Professor Charles Pfister of the Sorbonne, in the *Revue historique*, Vol. LIV, p. 300; Vol. LV, pp. 67, 291; Vol. LVI, pp. 39, 304. Sully's *Great Design of Henry IV* is a species of Utopian literature, though not so represented. As such it did stimulate the writing of other peace literature, and this is its only value. But that value in the present book is minimized by the attempt to perpetuate the old and vicious error that the "Great Design" had an actual basis in historical facts.

JAMES WESTFALL THOMPSON

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Ideals of the Republic. By JAMES SCHOULER. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1908. Pp. xi+304. \$1.50.

According to the preface, the purpose of this volume is to trace out those fundamental ideas, social and political, to which America owes peculiarly her progress and prosperity, and to consider the application of those ideas to present conditions. There are twelve chapters on such topics as "The Rights of Human Nature," "Civil Rights," "Political Rights," "Government by Consent," "Three Departments of Government," "Parties and Party Spirit," "The Strife to Succeed," etc. The book will prove stimulating to teachers of history, but is beyond the comprehension of the ordinary high-school pupil.

M. W. JERNEGAN

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